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5	Attorney for Petitioner						
6	Attorney for retitioner						
7							
8 9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES						
LO	ADRIAN RISKIN,) Case No.					
11	Petitioner,) VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF					
12	Vic	MANDATE DIRECTED TO LOS ANGELES COUNCIL DISTRICT 14 ORDERING					
13	VS.	COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT AND FOR					
L 4	Los Angeles City Council,	DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; EXHIBITS A-B					
15	Respondent.) [Gov't Code § 6250 et seq.;					
16		Code of Civ. Pro. § 1060]					
17	Under Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1	085 <i>et seg.</i> and the California Public Records Act,					
18							
19	Government Code §§ 6250 et seq., ("CPRA"), petitioner Adrian Riskin ("Petitioner") petitions						
20	this Court for a writ of mandate directed to respondent Los Angeles City Council						
21	("Respondent"), commanding Respondent t	("Respondent"), commanding Respondent to comply with the CPRA, and for declaratory and					
22	equitable relief. By this verified Petition, Pe	etitioner alleges:					
24	JUI	RISDICTION					
25	1 This Court has jurisdiction over	this Petition pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code §§ 6258					
26		tins i etition pursuant to ear. Gov i code 33 0230					
27	and 6259. Code of Civ. Pro. § 1060.						
28	TH	IE PARTIES					

1. Petitioner Adrian Riskin is a concerned resident of Los Angeles,
California. Petitioner has a PhD in mathematics and is a math professor. He also publishes a
website, http://michaelkohlhaas.org, where he regularly disseminates information to the general
public about the workings of the City's Business Improvement Districts, including information
obtained through the California Public Records Act. As such, Petitioner is within the class of
persons beneficially interested in Respondent's faithful performance of its legal duties under the
CPRA.

2. Los Angeles City Council District 14 is one of the fifteen city council districts. It represents Northeastern and Northwestern parts of Los Angeles and the current representative on the city council is Jose Huizar. It is a part of the City Council of Los Angeles which governs the entire city. It is a government entity within the context of Cal. Gov't Code § 6250

OVERVIEW

- 1. In an effort to monitor the workings of Respondent, and disseminate his findings on his website, Petitioner has utilized the CPRA. The materials on Petitioner's website are available for free to the public. He has been quoted in the *Los Angeles* Times, his website linked to in various articles, and he has been contacted by documentary film makers, public interest attorneys, and students from Boalt Hall's Policy Advocacy Clinic who have utilized information on his website for their projects.
- 2. Petitioner, through the CPRA request at issue in this petition, seeks to understand the ways in which Respondent's staff are constructing policy as well as coordinating with the police and the city attorney in dealing with the homeless encampments in Los Angeles.

- 3. At the time petitioner requested communications homeless encampments have been an important and pressing issue for the City of Los Angeles and the welfare of its citizens.
- 4. The communications and coordination between the City Council District 14, the city attorney and the LAPD falls square within the parameters of the CPRA. "The Act was intended to safeguard the accountability of government to the public, and it makes public access to governmental records a fundamental right of citizenship. (*Rogers v. Superior Court*, 9 Cal. App. 4th at 476 quoted by *Wilson v. Superior Court* 51 Cal.App.4th 1136, 1141 (1996).
- 5. Respondent only partially complied with the request. As seen in the attached emails between Petitioner and the staff member for respondent Isaih Calvin, Respondent claimed Attorney client privilege regarding all documents not provided.
- 6. Petitioner requested clarification and for the missing emails to be provided with redactions where necessary but no clarification or further documents were provided.
- 7. Petitioner believes that given the recipients and topics of these missing emails
 Attorney client privilege either doesn't apply or is being applied here in an overbroad fashion.
- 8. Notwithstanding the public's strong interest in these issues, and despite the need for openness from governmental institutions. Respondent has disregarded its legal obligations and restricted public access to information. Petitioner seeks immediate production of withheld records and challenges all of Respondent's claimed exemptions.

BACKGROUND OF CPRA REQUESTS

5/1/19 request

9. On Dec 30, 2018, Petitioner sent a CPRA request to a the city councilor Jose Huizar and staff member for City Council District 14 Paul Habib via email seeking:

"all emails between joella.hopkins@lacity.org or ari.simon@lacity.org and at least one of 34490@lapd.online or 32511@lapd.online or gita.oneill@lacity.org or kurt.knecht@lacity.org.2019.

A true and correct copy of Petitioner's Dec 30, 2018 email is attached as Exhibit A.

- 10. Respondent's staff member Isaiah Calvin responded by email on Jan 18, 2019 saying they expected the documents would be provided by Mar 1 2019. **Exhibit B.**
- 11. Petitioner followed up with an email on Mar 11, 2019 inquiring into the status of the CPRA request. **Exhibit C**
- 12. On Mar 11, 2019 Isaiah Calvin responded by email saying the revised date for providing the documents would be Mar 22 2019. **Exhibit D.**
- 13. On Mar 22, 2019 Isaiah Calvin sent an email stating 62 pages of emails were available for Petitioner to copy. Exhibit E
- 14. Petitioner sent an email on Mar 26, 2019 objecting to the missing pages and the gaps in the email chains provided, stating that the claim of Attorney Client privilege didn't seem applicable or sufficient to justify the missing pages and gaps. **Exhibit E**
- 15. In a follow up email Petitioner asked if Respondent would respond to his concerns. **Exhibit E**
- 16. On April 3 2019 Isaiah Calvin stated in an email that after consultation with the city attorney all responsive documents had been provided and that the CPRA request had been fulfilled. . **Exhibit F**
- 17. As Petitioner was unable to negotiate a solution to the dispute over pages and emails not provided he brings this petition.

THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

18. Under the CPRA, all records that are prepared, owned, used, or retained by any public agency, and that are not subject to the CPRA's statutory exemptions to disclosure, must be made publicly available for inspection and copying upon request. Gov't Code § 6253.

- 19. Any person may institute proceedings for injunctive or declarative relief or writ of mandate in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce his or her right to inspect or receive a copy of any public record." Gov't Code § 6258.
- 20. Whenever it is made to appear by verified petition to the superior court of the county where the records or some part thereof are situated that certain public records are being improperly withheld from a member of the public, the court shall order the officer or person charged with withholding the records to disclose the public record or show cause why he or she should not do so. The court shall decide the case after examining the record in camera (if permitted by the Evidence Code), papers filed by the parties, and any oral argument and additional evidence as the court may allow. *Id.* § 6259(a).
- 21. If the Court finds that the failure to disclose is not justified, it shall order the public official to make the record public. *Id.* § 6259(b).
- 22. To ensure that access to the public's information is not delayed or obstructed, the CPRA requires that "[t]he times for responsive pleadings and for hearings in these proceedings shall be set by the judge of the court with the object of securing a decision as to these matters at the earliest possible time." *Id.* § 6258.
- 23. There is no lawful or proper reason for Respondent's dilatory tactics and refusal to provide the records, materials and information Petitioner has requested. Respondent's delay

and wrongful refusal to provide the requested records, violates the CPRA. This Court has jurisdiction to order the requested records disclosed at the earliest possible time. Furthermore, Petitioner is entitled to a mandatory award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred in bringing this Petition. *Id.* § 6259.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Public Records Act, Gov't Code § 6250 et seq.

- 24. Petitioner alleges on information and belief that Respondent will continue to refuse to permit members of the public, including himself, to inspect or obtain copies of the requested public records in violation of the CPRA.
- 25. Petitioner alleges on information and belief that the information he seeks from Respondent is maintained in Los Angeles County. The requested records are public records not exempted from disclosure.
- 26. Based on information set forth in this Petition, Petitioner believes, and therefore alleges, that Respondent's failure to produce and/or allow the inspection of records responsive to his requests resulted from an intentional failure to expend good-faith "reasonable effort," to comply with its statutory obligations in violation of the CPRA § 6254(b), which provides in pertinent part that, [e]xcept with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law, each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, shall make the records *promptly* available to any person[.]" (Emphasis added).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION California Constitution, Art. I § 3 subd. (b)(2)

25. The California Constitution recognizes that the "people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and therefore, the meetings of

public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny." Cal. Const., Art. I § 3(b)(1). This right is self-executing as the provisions of the California Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory. Cal. Const., Art. I § 26.

The California Constitution, therefore, directs the courts to broadly construe statutes that grant public access to government information and to narrowly construe statutes that limit such access. Cal. Const., Art. I § 3(b)(2).

26. A clear controversy exists between the parties regarding Petitioner's right of access to Respondent's public records. Petitioner has and will continue to seek public records from Respondent as is his right under the CPRA and the California Constitution. Respondent has engaged in a pattern and practice of frustrating Petitioner's right of prompt access to public records.

27. Without action by this Court, Respondent will continue to frustrate Petitioner's constitutional and statutory rights and he will suffer irreparable injury. Petitioner seeks injunctive and declaratory relief to protect the future exercise of his right of access to public records.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

28. Government Code Sections 6259(a) and 6259(b) authorize the Court to compel Respondent to release the requested documents.

THEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that:

29. This Court issue a peremptory writ of mandate directing Respondent to immediately conduct a diligent and comprehensive search for the requested records, and to thereafter *promptly* provide Petitioner the requested records or, in

the a	lternative,	an order	to show	cause why	these public	e records	should n	ot be
orde	red disclos	sed;						

- 30. The Court set "times for responsive pleadings and for hearings in these proceedings... with the object of securing a decision as to these matters at the earliest possible time," as provided in Government Code Section 6258;
- 31. The Court enter an order declaring that Respondent has violated the CPRA by its refusal to release the public records sought by Petitioner's requests, and by its failure to promptly respond to, and assist with, Petitioner's requests;
- 32. The Court enter an order declaring that for all future CPRA requests from Petitioner to Respondent, Respondent shall produce all responsive documents, subject to properly claimed exemptions, within 30 days, absent a showing of extraordinary hardship;
- 33. The Court enter an order awarding Petitioner his reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in bringing this action, as provided in Government Code Section 6258, Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5; and California's private attorney general doctrine,
- 34. The Court award such further relief as is just and proper.

DATED: Sept 7 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF DOUG ECKS Attorney for Petitioner

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Doug Ecks, Esq.

VERIFICATION

I, Adrian Riskin, declare:

1. I am a resident of in Los Angeles, California.

2. I have read the Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate Directed to the City Council of Los Angeles Ordering Compliance with California Public Records Act and for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief; Exhibits A to F. The facts stated in the Petition are either true and correct of my own personal knowledge, or I am informed and believe that such facts are true and correct, and on that basis I allege them to be true and correct.

This verification was executed on Aug 10, 2019, in Los Angeles, California. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

ADRIAN RISKIN

Exhibit A

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Exhibit B

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Exhibit C

Exhibit D

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Exhibit E

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Exhibit F

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